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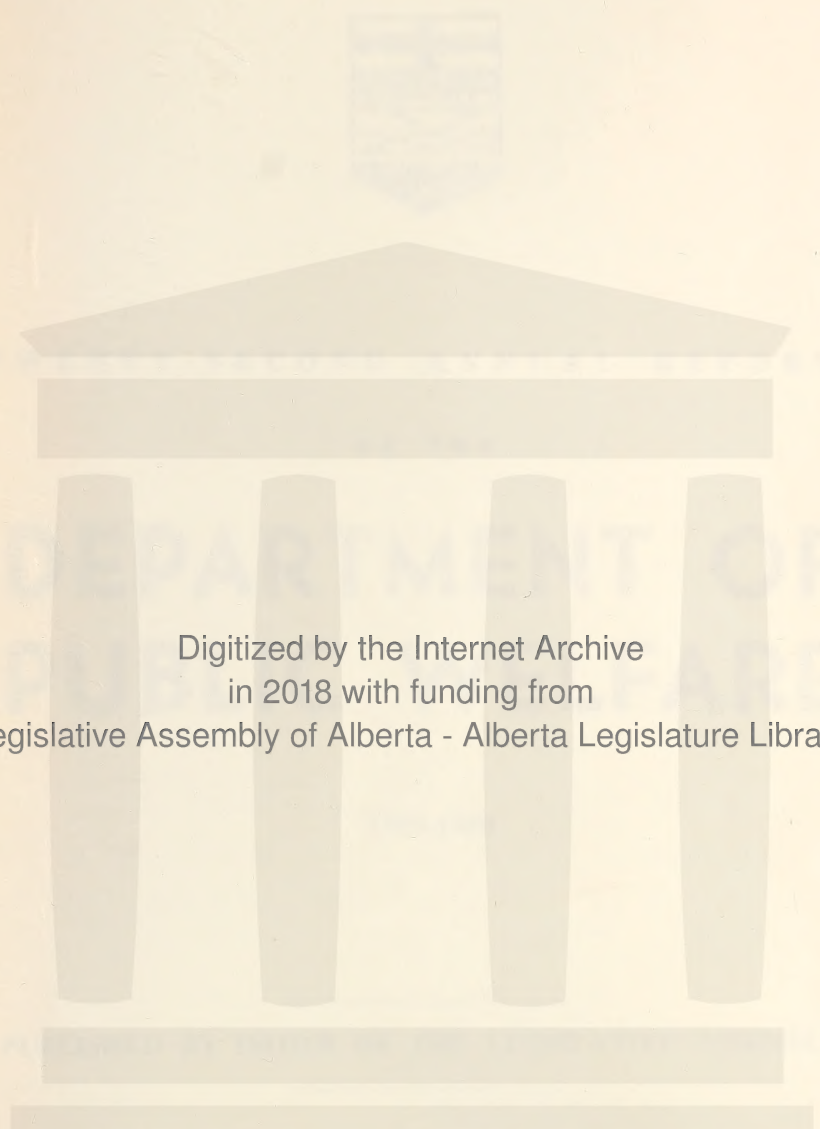


PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Twenty-Second  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**DEPARTMENT**  
of  
**PUBLIC WELFARE**  
  
1965-66







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**TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

# **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

**1965-1966**

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**PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

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**1967**

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

EDMONTON, Alberta

December 2, 1966

TO HIS HONOUR J. W. GRANT MacEWAN,  
Lieutenant Governor  
of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to present the Twenty-second Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare which covers the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1966.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. C. HALMRAST,

Minister.



# ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966

Minister .....	L. C. Halmrast
Deputy Minister .....	D. W. Rogers
Welfare Director .....	J. E. Ward
Personnel Officer .....	J. C. Cels
Department Accountant .....	G. G. Shove
Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation .....	H. F. Irwin
Supervisor, Metis Areas .....	T. M. Johnston
Director, Staff Training and Development .....	G. Stangier
Director, Social Planning and Development .....	J. R. Smith
Director, Emergency Welfare Services .....	W. P. Bullock
Director, Public Assistance Branch .....	K. T. Motherwell
Program Supervisors	
Social Allowance .....	D. M. Stolee
Social Assistance .....	W. D. Kennedy
Pensions .....	N. N. McPherson
Director, Child Welfare Branch .....	W. D. McFarland
Program Supervisors	
Ward Care .....	F. K. Wood
Adoption .....	Ellen A. Tatham
Family Service .....	W. L. Casselman
Director, Homes and Institutions Branch .....	R. W. Holmes
Program Supervisors	
Child Care and Nursing Homes .....	J. Frances Ferguson
Single Men's Division and Homes for the Aged .....	J. J. Watkins
Director, Diagnostic and Assessment Centre .....	A. G. Frauenfeld

## ALBERTA PENSIONS BOARD

Chairman .....	K. T. Motherwell
Member .....	C. R. Greenwood
Member .....	N. N. McPherson

## CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

Chairman .....	W. D. McFarland
Member .....	R. W. Holmes
Member .....	K. T. Motherwell
Member .....	G. K. Stangier
Member .....	J. E. Ward



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

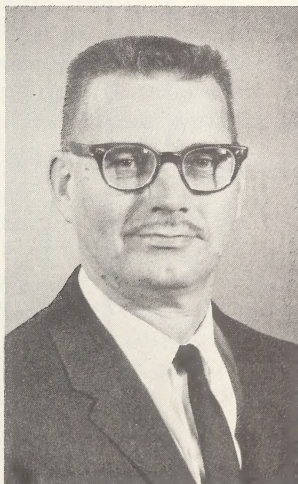
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**The Honourable L. C. HALMRAST**  
Minister of Public Welfare



**D. W. ROGERS**  
Deputy Minister



**J. E. WARD**  
Welfare Director



## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To: The Honourable L. C. Halmrast  
Minister of Public Welfare

I have the honour to submit the twenty-second Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare for the fiscal year April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966. The report contains separate sections on the following:

- Child Welfare Branch
- Social Planning and Development
- Public Assistance Branch
- Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch
- Metis Area Rehabilitation
- Co-ordination of Rehabilitation
- The Public Contributions Act
- Emergency Welfare Services
- Staff Development and Training
- Personnel
- Regional Offices
- Accounting

The fiscal year 1965/66 was primarily a preparatory one for new legislation and programs. At the close of the year there were before the Legislature a new Child Welfare Act, based on the recommendations of the Committee on Adoption chaired by His Honour, Judge H. S. Patterson; a Preventive Social Services Act, which is designed to open up a totally new area in welfare; and several amendments to the Public Welfare Act.

Among other changes, The Child Welfare Act stipulates that an unmarried mother, when surrendering her child, may express a preference as to the faith in which the child is to be raised, or she may express no preference. If a definite preference is given, this ceases to be effective one year from the date of surrender upon certification by the Minister that all reasonable efforts have been made to comply with the religious wishes of the parent. Also embodied in the Act is the provision for the transfer of statutory protection services to the Department of Public Welfare within a reasonable period. This will allow municipalities more freedom to enter into the preventive social services field under the provisions of the proposed Preventive Social Services Act.

A preventive social service, as seen by the new legislation, is essentially one designed to develop community awareness and resources, to strengthen and preserve individual initiative and to forestall as far as possible the breakdown of the family. The Act provides that 80% of the administrative and actual costs of any approved preventive program instituted by a municipality, or group of municipalities, may be paid by the



Department. The programs might include, among a multitude of others, a school readiness program, homemaker services, counselling on marital problems and family planning, legal aid, etc. At the present time a number of municipalities, both urban and rural, have indicated their interest in and a desire to participate in this new venture when the legislation becomes effective.

The amendments to The Public Welfare Act include the broadening of the social allowance program so that a "person" may be assisted if he or she is in need because he/she is a parent caring for dependent children or because he is a person undertaking rehabilitative services and unable at the same time to earn an income sufficient to care for himself and his dependents. It also includes clauses authorizing regulations to be made applicable to municipalities regarding "what constitutes adequate material aid and an adequate food allowance."

At the present time, the Department of Public Welfare continues to be responsible for the provision of financial assistance and rehabilitation services to unemployed adults who are in need and who are suffering from physical and/or mental ill health, to mothers who are caring for dependent children and to those persons who are living in Improvement Districts or who have not established residence within a municipality. The Department's services to children include the supervision, placement and total financial care of all those who become wards of the Government and placed in the care of the Director of Child Welfare. As institutional care is a necessity for many persons, both old and young, the Department is responsible for the licensing of homes, with the exception of nursing homes under contract with the Department of Public Health, and institutions within the Province, as well as the acquisition of these when special needs must be met. Co-ordination of Rehabilitation and the operation of Metis areas are other services provided through this Department for persons with special needs. In common with the other provinces and as part of national planning, the Department is engaged in Emergency Planning. Detailed reports on all these services will be found throughout this report.

Municipalities continue to be responsible for their residents who are in need and who are not eligible for any of the Provincial programs and for the protection of children in their own homes.

Extensive use of the press, radio and television has been maintained to continue to bring the need of the children in care for secure adoptive homes to the attention of the citizens of Alberta. The response has been encouraging but the number of children in need of these homes continues to increase at a faster rate than homes can be made available to them. It is

hoped that if and when the preventive social services programs come into effect that the conditions that lead to unmarried parenthood will be alleviated but at present the situation is a serious one. A matter of kindred concern is the increasing number of children coming into care in need of specialized institutional facilities. A diagnostic and treatment centre for such children is presently ready for tender and should be completed within the next fiscal year, and will provide a much needed facility for these youngsters.

Though the first phase of construction of Senior Citizens Homes has been completed, providing accommodation for approximately 4,000 persons, homes will continue to be built as the need is demonstrated. The new lodges to be built are on a somewhat different plan, as it has been found that there is an increasing demand for single rather than double accommodation.

This year, with the preparation of legislation, has made many demands on the time, energy and specialized knowledge of all senior staff within the Department. We are indeed grateful for the hours of overtime they have so generously given. When the legislation becomes effective, particularly the preventive program, it should be an exciting challenge to all citizens of Alberta.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare

## CHILD WELFARE BRANCH



**W. D. McFarland**  
Director of Child Welfare

The responsibilities of the Child Welfare Branch include the placement, supervision and financial maintenance of all children who are made wards of the Province, counselling services for the unmarried mother, all adoption services and the encouragement and promotion of good child welfare practices in the protection of children by municipalities and the regional offices of this Department. To carry out these responsibilities, the Branch has been divided into three divisions; Family Service, Ward Care and Adoption.

The most significant event in the past year in the child welfare field in Alberta was the study and evaluation of the adoption program in Alberta by the Committee under the Chairmanship of His Honour Judge H. S. Patterson of Calgary. A constant and regular consultation with the judges of the District and Juvenile Court, the regional offices of this Department, municipal welfare officials and other professional child welfare departments to secure the best advice available for any proposed changes required a tremendous effort by the Committee, and its recommendations received very wide publicity throughout the province. The public has been very much interested in the main report of the Committee and the Supplementary Report, prepared by Mrs. W. F. Bowker. Both have been in great demand by social agencies all over Canada for the research and statistical data they contain.

Many suggestions for the improvement of child welfare services have been incorporated into legislation which is presently before the Legislature. In order to prepare the legislation and to effect the necessary administrative changes, a complete revision of The Child Welfare Act was required. This was a major undertaking by the Branch's senior staff and the Child Welfare Commission.

To support the changes in the proposed Child Welfare Act, the Preventive Social Services Act, also before the Legislature at this time, will hopefully, if implemented by the municipalities, result in fewer children coming into care by offering more adequate services to parents.

During the past year various new methods of locating adoption homes, including a greater use of radio, television and newspaper advertising, were used. The first public meeting



to provide general information on adoption services was held in Edmonton in February, 1966. The meeting was well attended and indicated a need to provide more direct information concerning adoption without the commitment of making an application. Close liaison with the churches in Alberta has resulted in even further dissemination of the need for adoption homes throughout the community.

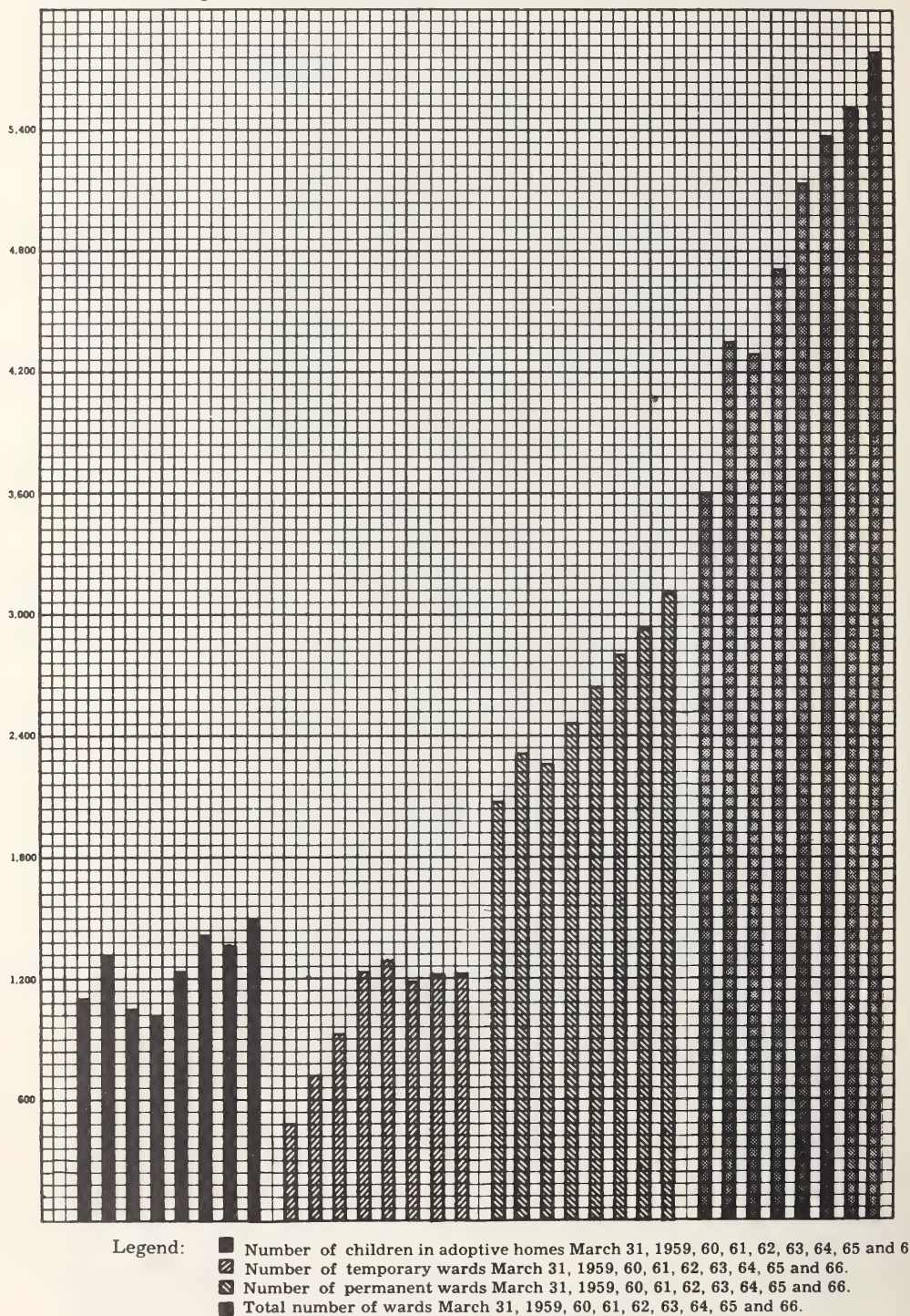
A substantial increase in the number of children placed for adoption in the past year is recorded in the report from the Adoption Division. One encouraging point is that almost ten per cent of children placed for adoption were of mixed-racial origin. The additional number of children coming into care is placing great demands upon the Department's adoption services and it is fairly obvious that adoption placement cannot continue to keep up with the intake of children.

During the past year a closer working relationship with the courts, the provision of several protection seminars and constant consultation by the Child Welfare Branch with regional offices, municipal welfare departments and welfare workers in municipalities have resulted in a marked improvement in the protection services being offered to children in this province. Unfortunately, however, the number of older adolescents being neglected by their parents, the number of children born out of wedlock to married women and the number of children in the category known as the 'battered child' have steadily increased and indications are that their numbers will continue to increase in the future.

The finding of more adoption and foster homes will not solve the problem. It is hoped that the major effect of the Preventive Social Services Act will be the stabilization, if not the reduction, of the number of children coming into care.

The beginning of construction on a receiving home in Lethbridge will meet a need in that community for children requiring emergency and short term care before being placed in a foster or adoption home. The improvement in the institutional resources for children in Alberta continues to be most heartening. The Child Welfare Branch has been closely involved in the development of plans for the new diagnostic and treatment centre which should be completed in 1967. The success of a pilot project at the South Side Boys Home has clearly demonstrated the need for such a resource. The development of treatment resources at Marydale and Roper Hull Home have progressed to the extent they are able to help more disturbed children than previously. The opening of a second group home for older adolescents in Calgary under the auspices of the Brothers of Lourdes has added another important resource to the child care facilities in that city. The

\*Trends and Comparisons: 1959 - 1966.



rebuilding and restaffing of the Woods Christian Home and Booth Memorial Home, both in Calgary, will also provide additional institutional services for children in that area. The opening of the private institution, known as Welwyn Manor, in Wetaskiwin will provide institutional care for wards awaiting admission to the Alberta School Hospital.

Foster homes for mixed-race children, infants awaiting adoption, adolescents and large family groups remain in short supply. The Y.W.C.A. in Edmonton continued to provide courses for foster parents and the guidance these parents received has been of inestimable help in improving the quality of foster home care in the Edmonton area.

### Adoption Division

The processing of applications to adopt, the placement of children and their supervision during the probationary year and the legal processes for the completion of adoption come within the scope of this Division's duties. All adoption services in Alberta are without charge to the applicant.

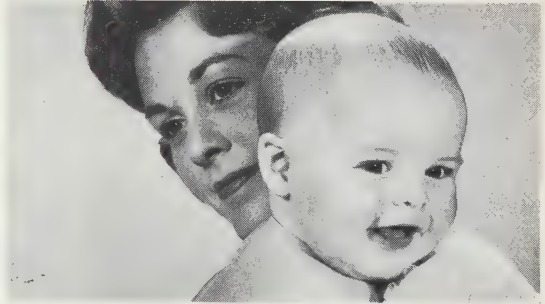
The interest and support the Department has received from citizens, organizations and groups throughout the province in publicizing the adoption needs of the children in care and the general response to this need by the individual applicants has been most encouraging. The Committee on Adoption effectively brought the children's requirements to the attention of a very large number of persons and the recommendations brought out by this Committee and incorporated in legislation presently before the Legislature should greatly assist the adoption program. The number of children placed in the United States has continued to decrease, partly because of legal difficulties in completing the adoption and partly because of the increased availability of children in the various States. The adoption picture for the past three years is shown in the following table:

	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Total
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1964 ....	1,081	311	4	1,247
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1965 ....	1,045	324	6	1,369
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1966 ....	1,120	385	7	1,512

During the year under review 1,358 children (148 more than in 1964/65) were placed for adoption through the Department; 1,083 ward adoption and 671 private adoptions were completed, making a total of 1,754 adoption petitions processed and presented to the courts.



# Adoption is easier than you think -and more wonderful.



You both want a child. You are prepared, and eager to take this young life as your very own — to love and protect — to guide and instruct, from the first faltering infant steps through the years to well-adjusted adulthood.

Yet, there is hesitation and doubt. Such hesitation can rob yourselves and an innocent child of happiness. Remember, the golden years of parenthood go swiftly by and suddenly, you're alone.

Don't let this happen! Adoption is a two-way street. You need to give love to a child to make your house a home — and there is a child waiting to fill your hearts and home with the magic only a child can create. You'll discover that adoption requirements are easier than you think — and the rewards more wonderful.



**FREE:** Helpful leaflet containing the answers to questions most frequently asked about adoption.

Department of Public Welfare  
Government of Alberta  
P.O. Box 200, Edmonton

Please send me, in strict confidence and without obligation of any kind, a copy of "The Chosen Child — and YOU".

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ALTA.

The adoption placements for the past ten calendar years are as follows:

	Prot.	R.C.	Out of Canada	Total
1956 .....	531	147	49	727
1957 .....	583	185	45	813
1958 .....	655	188	44	887
1959 .....	656	169	40	865
1960 .....	614	141	27	782
1961 .....	577	200	43	820
1962 .....	753	235	25	1,013
1963 .....	880	256	17	1,153
1964 .....	910	293	15	1,218
1965 .....	1,031	330	3	1,364

The following table outlines the adoption applications received and those processed during the year 1965/66:

	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Total
Applications received ....	1,093	296	1	1,390
Applications approved ....	1,029	340	3	1,372
Applications not approved .....	5	1	0	6
Applications deferred ....	6	3	0	9
Applications cancelled ....	140	42	0	182

### Ward Care Division

The main duties of the Division include the placement, supervision and maintenance of all children in the care of the Director of Child Welfare, exclusive of those children who come under the jurisdiction of the Adoption Division.

Statistically, the number of children coming into and continuing in care is as follows:

	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Total
Children in care as of				
March 31, 1965 .....	3,037	2,410	58	5,505
Children in care as of				
March 31, 1966 .....	3,207	2,472	106	5,785
Total number of Children made Wards through the Courts April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966 .....				844
Total number of Children made Wards by Surrender and Indenture .....				1,218
Total number of temporary Wardships renewed or extended .....				892
Total number of Children Returned to their Parents after a period of Wardship .....				399

Each foster mother caring for a ward is paid a monthly boarding rate, as well as a clothing allowance for each child. School supplies and medicines are also provided by the Department. Medical, hospital, chiropractic and optometric treatment are provided through the use of a medical card and similar arrangements have been made with the dental profession whereby the dental needs of each ward are met.

Efforts have been extended in the past year in the Department's regional offices to locate and process foster home applications to meet the expanding need. However, foster homes for adolescents and infants awaiting adoption are in very short supply and new methods of publicizing the need will have to be undertaken in the new year.

Training courses and seminars for foster parents continue to be held in both Edmonton and Calgary and there are plans to extend this into the rural areas as soon as possible. These courses have proven to be a most successful means of sharing the knowledge and problems of foster parents and have assisted in making these homes a more stable resource for the child with problems which are not severe enough to warrant institutional care. Better and closer supervision by the Departmental staff has also helped to provide improved standards of care throughout the province.

Number of children in Foster Homes as of

March 31, 1966 ..... 3,367

Number of children in Institutions (including mental defectives and all foster homes with four or more children) ..... 686

In addition there are 35 children in free foster homes and 185 returned to their parents under supervision.

Of particular concern is the rising number of permanent wards who are not in adoption homes and whose chances of such placement are diminishing.

Number of Children in Care for the past six years, exclusive of those in adoption homes:

	No. of Perm. Wards			No. of Tem. Wards		
	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Prot.	R.C.	Others
As of March 31, 1961 .....	922	1,354	0	620	356	2
As of March 31, 1962 .....	1,128	1,320	0	781	446	8
As of March 31, 1963 .....	1,091	1,513	3	809	467	12
As of March 31, 1964 .....	1,197	1,591	17	756	413	9
As of March 31, 1965 .....	1,297	1,599	24	695	487	8
As of March 31, 1966 .....	1,404	1,568	83	683	519	16

### Family Service Division

This Division has been given the responsibility of administering the Department's collection and recovery functions, whether they apply to child welfare or public assistance. Through the Division, any necessary action is taken against a



putative father for the maintenance of the unmarried mother during pregnancy and for the support of the child; a deserted wife in receipt of assistance is encouraged to take support action through the courts; and information is laid before the courts whenever a child is made a temporary ward regarding the parents' financial ability to contribute towards his support in order that a maintenance order may be made. If the terms of an agreement or order to maintain a family or child are not complied with, it is the duty of the Division to arrange for any necessary enforcement action. Should fraud be suspected in any instance, the Division is responsible for ascertaining the facts with a view to taking possible court action. Within the coming fiscal year it is planned to establish this Division as a separate branch within the Department, to be known as the Maintenance and Recovery Branch.

This Division is also responsible at this time for counselling of the unmarried mother. The number of unmarried mothers continues to increase; the number of children born out of wedlock in the 1965/66 fiscal year was 3,274 out of a total of 32,660 births, which represents 10.2% of the children born. 1,218 or 37.9% (35.6% in 1964/65) of the children born out of wedlock were surrendered for adoption by Surrender and Consent. A large number of other children born out of wedlock, especially those of the married women whose husband is not the father of the child, were made wards through court processes. The experimentation in programs at Woodside Home is proving of benefit to the young women who are cared for in these cottages and continued close contact with the other maternity homes in the province is showing results in a general improvement of services available to the unmarried mother.

During the year continued emphasis was placed on the making of agreements and the taking of legal action against putative fathers to secure contributions towards the support of the children for whom they have a legal responsibility. In this period 315 agreements were made and 44 Affiliation Orders were obtained through the courts with a total of \$136,493.12 being paid by the fathers for the support of their children.

The unit set up for the enforcement and follow up of maintenance orders made against a deserting husband in the Family Courts where the wife and children are being supported through Public Assistance has resulted in the receipt of \$286,759.78. This sum has been paid into the General Revenue Fund to offset the amount of assistance paid to the deserted wife and family. It is considered socially sound that both deserting husbands and putative fathers should be required to meet the responsibilities placed on them by law, and it has become Departmental policy

that in every instance where public funds are being expended for the maintenance of a person's dependents that every reasonable effort is taken to recover this amount.

Temporary ward Maintenance Orders carefully implemented and followed up have again resulted in an increase in the amount parents have contributed towards the support of their children in care. In the past fiscal year \$41,358.37 was collected from this source. In many instances parents have welcomed this opportunity of contributing towards the care of their children as an evidence of their continued interest.

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The Department is indebted to many people and organizations who have assisted its child welfare programs in many ways. It is particularly grateful to the many thousands of foster parents who have taken children into their homes and have experienced some sacrifices to give them a practical example of love and family life. A special acknowledgement is due to the adopting couples who have opened their homes and lives to children on a permanent basis. Radio and television stations in Alberta have given many hours of publicity to the need for foster and adoptive homes. Without the combined support of all these persons and associations it would have been impossible for the Child Welfare Branch to function as effectively as it has during the past year.

## SOCIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION



**J. R. Smith**  
Director

Planning continued to receive the major emphasis during the fiscal year. Various alternatives that came up in clarifying the role of the Department of Public Welfare in the new dimension of "Preventive Social Services" continued to be explored. Many questions were introduced: What really is a Preventive Social Service? Who should be responsible for carrying out such a program? What is the relationship to traditional services? What effect will the participation of public funds have on the United Fund raising and on the Red Feather Services? And so on. Some were resolved but some remained to be answered.

The philosophy and principles were written and presented to the Cabinet. The topic was also reviewed by a special meeting of the Caucus Committee on welfare. Approval of Preventive Social Services in principle was obtained in both presentations and on October 25, 1965, municipal circular letter #12 was addressed to all municipalities advising of this and inviting comment and response. Many visits were completed by the director to assist in the interpretation of this proposal and the response was most positive and encouraging from a large majority of councils.

The next step was to draft concise legislation to create the opportunity for the development of a specific program of Preventive Social Services. In doing so it was important to retain some very basic principles:

- (a) It was deemed most important that actual direction and programming would evolve from the local or community level and would not be imposed from the senior administration. The impositions of programs generally result in a superficial acceptance and a transient survival because each community is recognized as being unique in its needs for services and its resources for carrying them out.
- (b) The program should clearly be optional for those municipalities who elect to participate in recognition of their need to do so.
- (c) Important, too, was the fact of financial participation by the province to ensure the fulfillment of this opportunity.



- (d) Finally the need for permissive legislation was recognized to allow freedom for development, expansion and exploration of Preventive Social Service need.

Rather than adding a chapter to the Public Welfare Act, a separate Bill was drafted, known as Bill #20.

The fiscal period under review probably constitutes the most critical phases of development of this program to date. In effect the stage is set for the new dimension in Social Services to move from planning to actual implementation. Two additional positions have been created at a program supervisor level to carry out two specific areas of provincial responsibility. These positions will be related to the need for establishing a training and orientation program for directors who will be appointed at the municipal level and to provide follow-up and consultative duties in the establishment of preventive projects. During this period work began on drafting an administrative and policy guide to design the framework within which the total program can develop and operate. Although many factors must be considered, particular reference is made to the need for emphasizing the complementary role of Preventive Social Services to the departments of Health and Education and to allied programs in recreation and cultural activities, to adult education, to the rural development section of the ARDA agreement, to Community Development and so on. At no point is it the intention of this program to displace or duplicate existing resources and services but rather to identify the gaps in service that do exist and to encourage development within these gaps either by stimulating services through existing resources or, where necessary, to design new services through the involvement of local citizens.

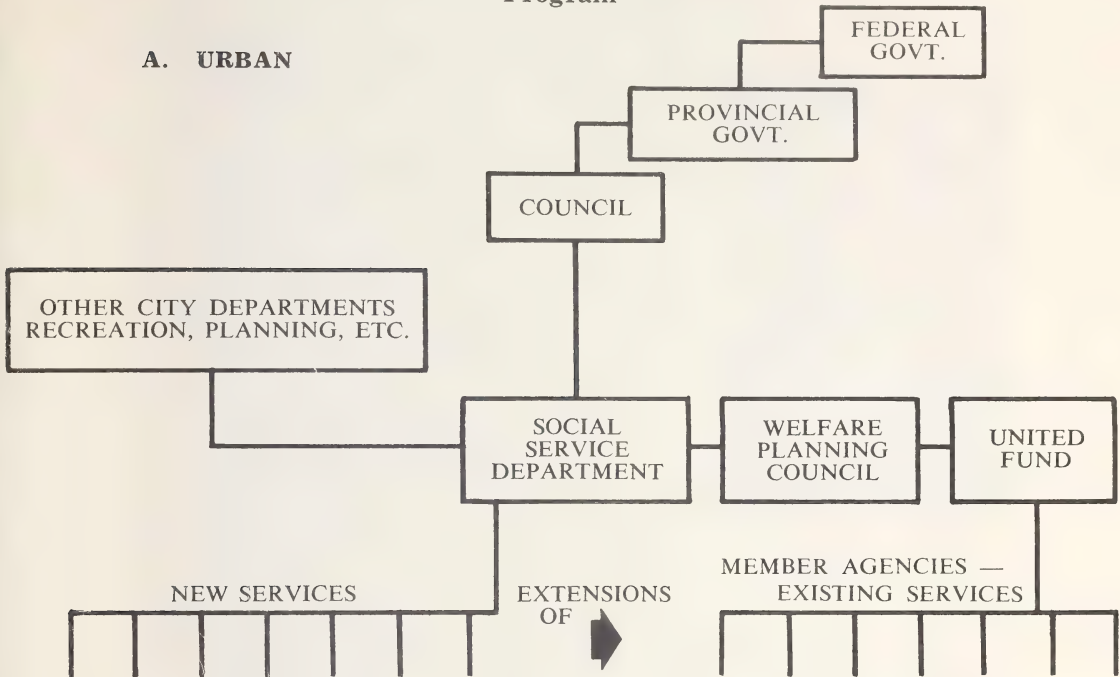
The need for a preventative Social Service Committee at the Provincial level is envisioned and it is expected this committee will be named early in the new fiscal year and will be responsible for interpretation of project submissions and for making recommendations on policy to the Minister.

The Division is also aware of the need to include a research component in the program. The duties of such a position have not yet clearly been defined. This aspect will be included in future planning.

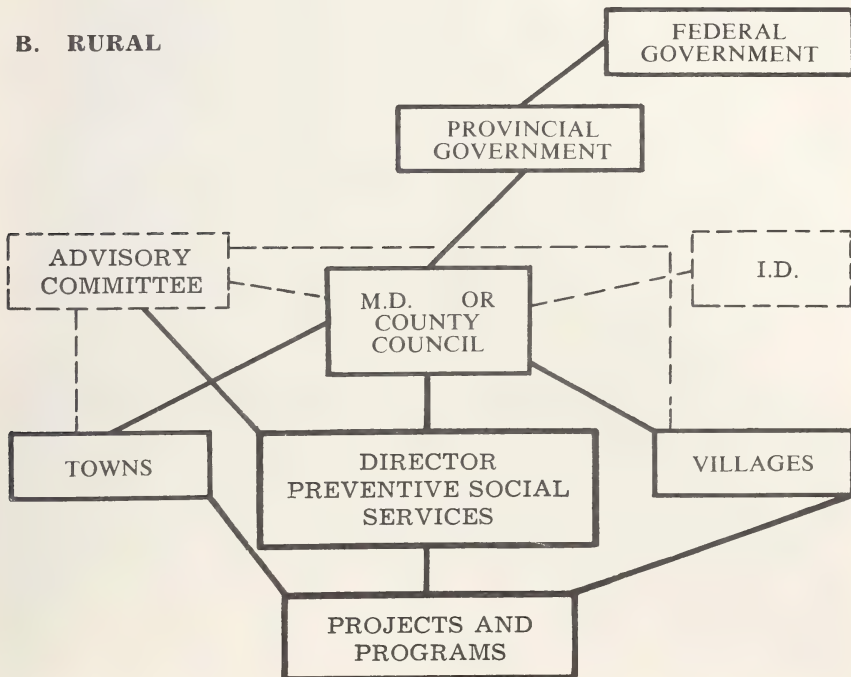
At this time there is every indication of a realistic application of Preventive Social Services during the next fiscal year and information regarding their development will be shared as widely as possible throughout the province.

# Administrative Diagram for the Preventive Social Services Program

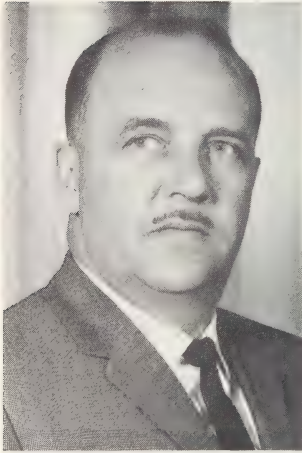
## A. URBAN



## B. RURAL



## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRANCH



**K. T. Motherwell**  
Director

The Public Assistance Branch is responsible for the provision of financial assistance to those persons who are eligible for provincial programs, as well as rehabilitative services to persons in need so that they may be assisted to obtain the education, re-education, skills and/or medical attention that will help them towards more independent living. It is recognized that all persons in need of financial assistance are not capable of benefitting from a rehabilitation program; e.g., the older person, those whose strength is severely limited, etc., and certain criteria, therefore, have been devised to help the worker in selecting persons with the potential to make use of the services that may be available to them.

The present administrative structure of the Branch, which includes the Director and the Social Allowance, Social Assistance and Pensions Divisions, is in the process of being changed to one in which the Social Allowance and Social Assistance Division will be combined into one Division under the direction of a Program Supervisor. This Division will be divided into two units, one supervising all financial assistance cases in the northern areas, the other those in the southern part of the Province. This change reflects the feeling of the Department that all financial assistance, whether long or short term, should be considered as far as possible on the same basis. In line with this thinking, the Department is working towards the discontinuance of the pension programs as soon as practicable in order that all assistance programs in Alberta may be based on the concept of "need" rather than "means and category". The Canada Assistance Plan, which is being proposed by the Federal Government, will, if accepted by the Provincial Government, make this change possible.

Since 1961, the Department of Public Welfare has been responsible for supplying the financial needs of those persons who by reason of age or physical or mental ill health or incapacity are unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants; mothers, having the custody of and personally caring for their dependent children, who are unable to supply the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants; transient persons and residents of Improvement Districts and Special Areas. Generally, the unemployable person is assisted through the Social Allowance



program, where payment is made by cheque. Those who are capable of working and without residence in a municipality come under the provisions of the Social Assistance program, with payment being made by means of the Voucher system.

In 1963, the Social Allowance regulations were broadened to include payments to guardians of children whose parents are unable to care for them due to death, illness or commitment to a penal institution or where they have shown themselves incapable of providing proper care. A guardian is defined as a person, relative or friend, who is caring for the child and who is approved by the Director of Public Assistance. In calculating need, the child's needs only are taken into consideration.

Legislation is presently before the consideration of the House providing that a person who is unable to earn an income sufficient for himself and his dependants because he is caring for a dependent child, or who may benefit from rehabilitative services and who is unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of himself and his dependants, if any, and at the same time receive the rehabilitative service will be eligible for a social allowance. Provision is also being made whereby regulations may be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as to "what constitutes adequate material aid and an adequate food allowance" when assistance is being provided through a municipality.

Municipalities continue to be responsible at this time for those persons who are employable, whether or not they have potential as rehabilitants, and who, by reason of their having lived within the municipality at the time of application for twelve months of the past twenty-four, are legally their residents. The Provincial Government continues to pay 80% of the costs incurred by the municipalities in caring for these persons. Except for the costs of caring for the individuals who remain on Mothers and Supplementary Allowances, all Provincial public assistance costs are shared by the Federal Government on an approximate 50-50 basis.

This Branch has continued to co-operate with the Department of Industry and Development in an effort to meet the needs and problems of the off-Reserve Indian and the Metis.

Though this approach is meeting with success in some areas of their life, it must be admitted, there are many difficulties which must be overcome before the Metis and Indian will be able to integrate fully into an urban, white, industrialized society. These difficulties are not only on the side of the Indian and Metis but are at least in part the result of the prevailing attitudes in the larger society.

### SOCIAL ALLOWANCE DIVISION

This Division is responsible for providing financial assistance and rehabilitative services to persons who are unable to earn sufficient income to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants because they are mothers caring for dependent children; because they are suffering from physical or mental ill health, or physical or mental incapacity that is likely to continue for more than ninety days; or because they are older and unable to find or keep employment. This program also includes aid to guardians of children whose parents are unable to care for them by reason of death, ill health or demonstrated incapacity to provide a suitable home. The child's needs only are considered in computing need. Assistance for institutional care may also be given in instances where the child is in need of specialized services which cannot be provided in the home of the parent or guardian. In both cases financial assistance is seen as a means of reducing the necessity for Wardship and of involving the parent(s), where possible, in the child's care or treatment. The number of children who have been assisted outside their own home in the past fiscal year is as follows: (The figures in brackets are those for the previous fiscal year)

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>
April .....	242 ( 37)	January .....	345 (211)
May .....	251 ( 74)	February .....	376 (224)
June .....	259 ( 82)	March .....	379 (238)
July .....	262 (102)		
August .....	277 (129)		
September .....	285 (129)		
October .....	307 (135)		
November .....	316 (187)		
December .....	345 (187)		

Benefits under the social allowance program are based on the budget deficit system; i.e. the applicants income and expenditures are considered and where it can be shown that he has insufficient resources to meet his basic needs, his income will be supplemented to that extent. Basic needs include food, clothing, shelter, utilities, fuel, personal and household incidentals and such other items that are recognized as a minimum for health and decency in the community. A Hospital and Medical Services card is issued to each recipient, which covers medical, hospital, outpatient hospital, dental, optical and chiropractic treatment services for himself and his dependants. Assistance is provided on a cash basis with payment made to the head of the family in advance, except in those rare instances where the family has proven itself incapable of handling its own finances. In these instances, payment may be made to a trustee or by voucher.

Continued emphasis is being placed on the rehabilitative services available within both the social allowance and social assistance programs. An indication of this, 163 disabled persons were engaged in vocational or educational courses at the end of March of this year and an additional 218 persons, largely mothers with dependent children, were also undertaking rehabilitative services leading to eventual independence. Each person on making application for financial assistance and on a continuing basis is carefully considered for rehabilitative or alleviating services.

This program would appear to be meeting the needs of the persons for whom it has been intended in a manner that allows them to manage their own affairs and dwell in the community without the stigma of being known as recipients of public assistance and at a level at which they can reasonably be expected to care for and educate their children. The number of family units on social allowance payroll under the social allowance program from April 1, 1965 to March 1966 is as follows:

	Number of Recipients
1965	
April .....	11,607
May .....	11,772
June .....	11,873
July .....	12,103
August .....	12,170
September .....	12,390
October .....	12,537
November .....	12,737
December .....	12,992
1966	
January .....	13,213
February .....	13,370
March .....	13,530

### SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Social Assistance program is designed to care for the financial and rehabilitative needs of those persons who do not come under the provisions of the social allowance legislation and who are not residents of a municipality. These are people who are usually considered employable in that they would be physically and mentally capable of accepting work if any were available suited to their personal and educational backgrounds.

Again, owing to a more favourable employment situation across Canada, the number of individuals and families requiring the services of this Division has decreased. The persons remaining on the social assistance caseload would appear to be those



who are incapable of competing in the present labour market because of social or personal handicaps or those who are temporarily unemployed. Though the individual reasons for their inability to take advantage of the more favourable employment conditions are many, there appears to be a definite relation between the capacity of these persons to obtain and keep employment and their level of education and/or training. On application, those with potential are encouraged to enter into a rehabilitative program and continuing contact is kept with all applicants in an effort to assist them in functioning at the highest level of which they are capable.

Benefits under the social assistance program include those basic items given under social allowance, with the exception that no medical card, household or clothing allowances are provided. Personal incidentals in specific instances are granted, as is any family need on an individual basis.

The number of families who have been cared for under the social assistance program in the past fiscal year is as follows: (Numbers in brackets indicate number of families in the previous year.)

#### 1965

April .....	1,882	(2,568)
May .....	2,073	(2,066)
June .....	1,810	(2,055)
July .....	1,508	(1,951)
August .....	1,401	(2,090)
September .....	1,428	(2,222)
October .....	1,258	(2,377)
November .....	1,444	(2,330)
December .....	1,804	(2,296)

#### 1966

January .....	2,087	(2,160)
February .....	2,014	(2,112)
March .....	2,002	(2,009)

The number of family units who were assisted through the various municipalities, exclusive of improvement districts, during the month ending March 31, 1966 was 2,151. The total cost of the municipal financial assistance program during the fiscal year under review is \$2,629,402.22 of which \$2,093,718.93 was reimbursed to the municipalities. After reimbursement, the cost to them totalled \$535,683.29.

## PENSIONS DIVISION

The Pension Division continues to have the responsibility of administering the pensions and allowances paid under Federal-Provincial agreements and those pensions and allowances which were put into effect by provincial legislation. However, with the advent of Social Allowance, the Provincial pensions programs are declining rapidly and it is hoped by the Department of Public Welfare that in the not too distant future all welfare assistance will be paid through one inclusive program based on the test of need rather than the means test. Should the Province enter into an agreement under the provisions of the proposed Canada Pension Plan, this change will be made possible.

Eligibility for the three Federal-Provincial programs continues to be based on the means test and the persons concerned must have resided in Canada for ten years immediately preceding the date of the proposed pension payment, or if not, must have been present in Canada prior to those ten years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate periods of absence from Canada during those ten years. Applicants for Old Age Assistance must be 65 to 69 years of age inclusive, Blind Persons Allowance applicants must be 18 years of age, and for Disabled Persons' Allowances, they must be permanently and totally disabled and have reached the age of 18 years. The cost of the administration of these pensions is borne by the Province and the cost of the pensions is shared as follows:

Old Age Assistance	— Federal 50 %, Provincial 50 %
Blind Persons' Allowances	— Federal 75 %, Provincial 25 %
Disabled Persons' Allowances	— Federal 50 %, Provincial 50 %

When an application for the above benefits has been approved, the recipient is provided with a hospital and medical card with his first pension cheque. This card entitles the recipient and his dependants to the services listed on the back of the card and becomes effective on the date on which the pensioner receives the pension. This card must be presented to the hospital, doctor, dentist, optometrist, or chiropractor before any service is provided. The Alberta pensioner's hospital and medical card is not valid outside the Province of Alberta.

Hospitalization includes all services provided under standard ward care in any approved hospital during the periods requiring active treatment and drugs while in hospital subject to regulations. Treatment services include medical and surgical care by any qualified physician; dental treatment including half the cost of new dental plates; optical services including examination and one pair of glasses every two years, if required; special nursing care when such services are recommended by a medical practitioner and chiropractic services. Physiotherapy and chiropody services are provided, if approved by the Director of the Medical Services Division, Department of Public Health.

## Statistics for the Fiscal Year April 1965 to March 1966.

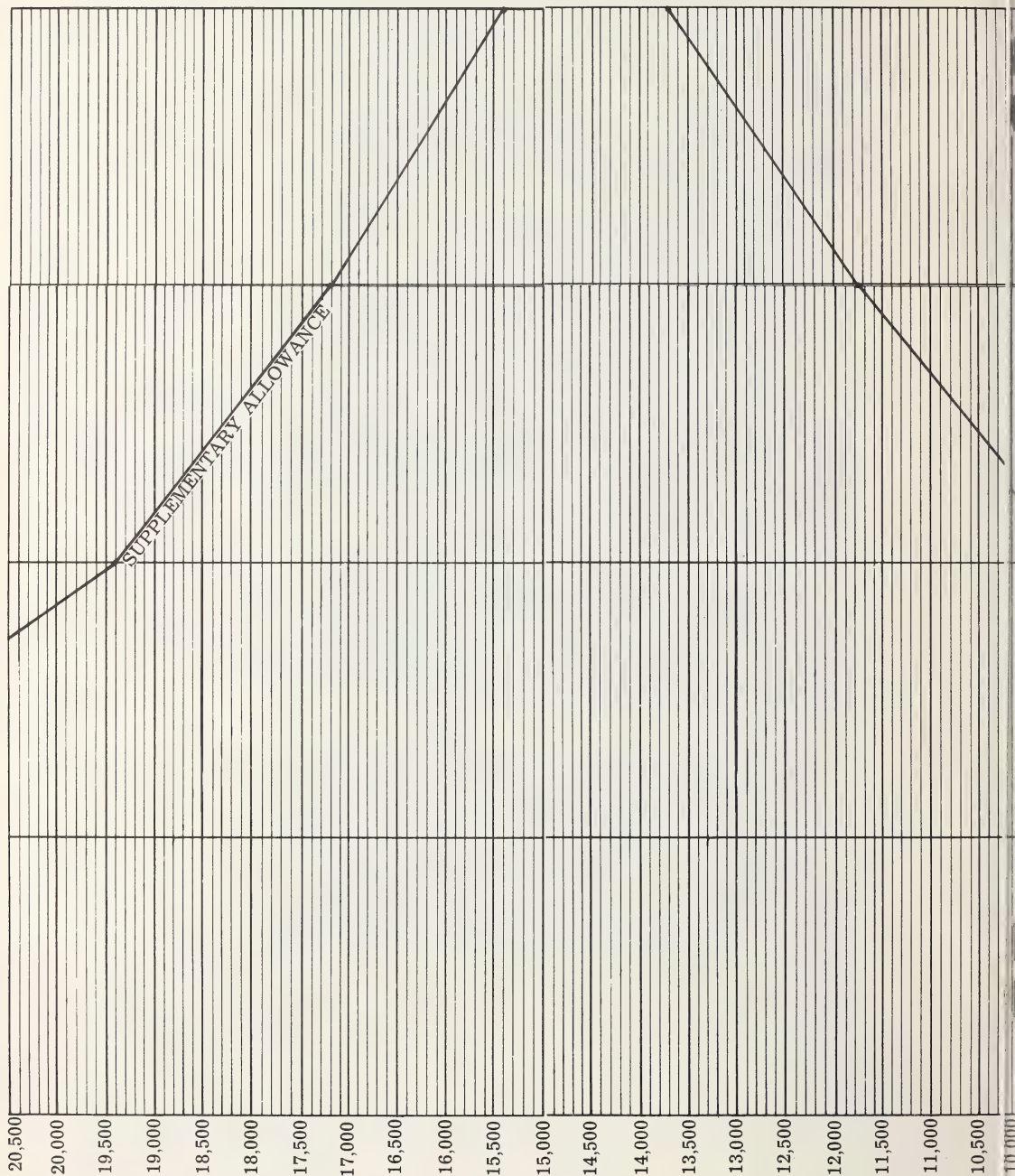
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

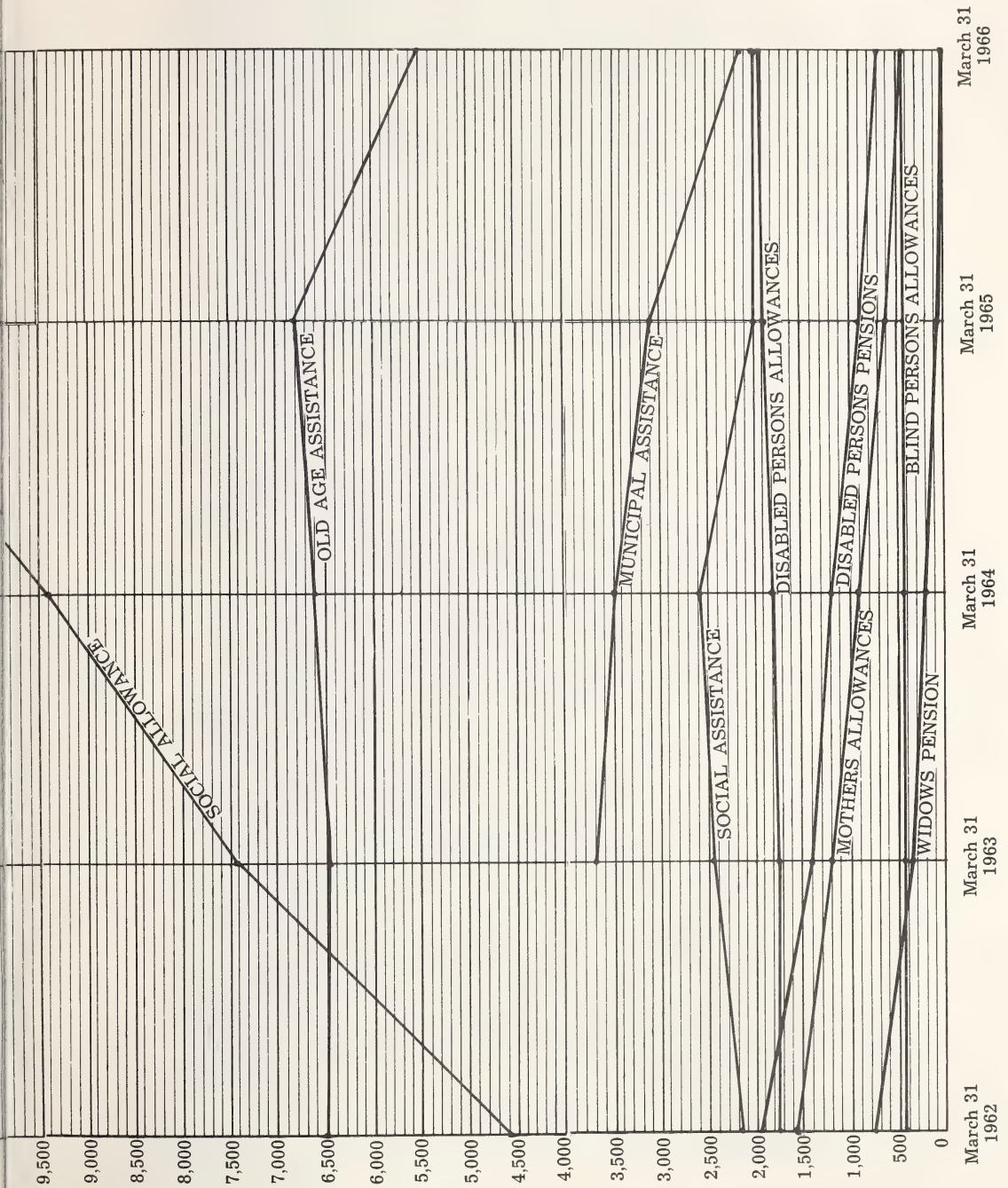
Applications received .....		2,370	
Applications pending from previous year .....		143	
Applications granted .....		2,004	
Applications rejected			
Transfer of assets .....	7		
Not of age .....	64		
Income .....	138		
Not sufficient residence .....	17		
Refused information .....	37		
Application withdrawn .....	50		
Died .....	16	329	
Applications under consideration .....		180	
		<u>2,513</u>	
Pensioners as at March 31st, 1965 .....		6,810	
Add: Pensioners granted from April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966 .....	2,004		
Pensioners transferred to Alberta ....	77		
Pensioners reinstated .....	82	2,163	
		<u>8,973</u>	
Deduct: Pensioners died .....	203		
Pensioners suspended .....	202		
Pensioners transferred from Alberta .....	106		
Pensioners transferred to Old Age Security .....	3,009	3,520	
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1966 .....		<u>5,453</u>	
Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta ....	\$5,577,194.79		
Less: Total amount of refunds .....	48,397.71		
	<u>\$5,528,797.08</u>		
Add: Amount paid to other provinces .....	\$53,413.06		
Less: Amount received from other provinces .....	<u>49,167.27</u>	4,245.79	
		<u>\$5,533,042.87</u>	



The graph on Public Assistance programs, which will be found on the following pages, indicates the effect of the Social Allowance program on the Provincial Pension programs, as from March 31, 1962 which is the end of the first fiscal year following its inception.

Applications for Supplementary and Mothers' Allowances and Widows' and Disabled Persons Pensions were discontinued as of June 1, 1961. Old Age Assistance, and Blind and Disabled Persons Allowances continued as before.







**DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES**

Applications received .....		616
Applications pending from previous year .....		0
Applications granted .....		227
Applications rejected		
Lack of residence .....	9	
Incomplete applications .....	7	
Applications withdrawn .....	10	
Not of age .....	7	
Income .....	25	
Not sufficiently disabled .....	283	
Deceased .....	3	
In Auxiliary Hospitals .....	4	
In Mental Institutions .....	6	354
Applications still under consideration .....		35
		616
Pensioners as at March 31st, 1965 .....		1,874
Add: Pensions granted from April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966 .....	227	
Pensions reinstated .....	32	
Pensions transferred from the Pro- vincial to the Federal payroll ....	0	
Pensions transferred to Alberta ....	69	328
		2,202
Deduct: Pensioners deceased .....	46	
Pensions suspended .....	198	
Pensions transferred to the Fed- eral from the Provincial pay- roll .....	0	
Pensions transferred from Alberta .....	24	
Transferred to Old Age Security	1	269
Total pensioners as at March 31st, 1966 .....		1,933
Total amount paid under the Disabled Per- sons' Act .....		\$1,731,255.63
Less: Total amount of refunds   \$23,678.36		
Amount received from other provinces .....	28,842.33	52,520.69
		\$1,678,734.99
Add: Amount paid to other provinces .....		\$ 25,438.90
		\$1,704,173.89

**BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES**

Applications received .....	51	
Applications pending from previous year .....	0	
Applications Granted .....	34	
Applications rejected		
Not of age .....	1	
Not able to meet blind test .....	9	
Applications withdrawn .....	5	15
Applications still under consideration .....	2	
		<u>51</u>

Blind Pensioners as at March 31st, 1965 .....	475	
Add: Pensions granted from April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966 .....	34	
Pensioners transferred from other provinces .....	9	
Pensioners reinstated .....	2	45
		<u>520</u>
Deduct: Pensioners deceased .....	12	
Pensions suspended .....	20	
Pensions transferred to other provinces .....	8	
Pensions transferred to Old Age Security .....	32	72
Total Blind Pensioners as of March 31st, 1966 .....		<u>448</u>

Total amount paid to Blind Pensioners in Alberta .....	\$412,067.36	
Less: Total amount of refunds .....	3,304.78	\$408,762.53
Add: Amount paid to other provinces .....	\$ 5,144.12	
Less: Amount received from other provinces .....	\$ 6,393.36	\$ 1,249.24
		<u>\$407,513.34</u>

**DISABLED PERSONS' PENSIONS**

Pensioners as at March 31st, 1965 .....	920
Pensions granted from April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966 .....	0
Pensions reinstated from April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966 .....	19
Deduct pensions cancelled .....	244
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1966 .....	<u>695</u>
Total amount paid under the Disabled Persons' Pension Act .....	\$595,116.63
Less total amount of refunds .....	7,348.96
	<u>\$587,767.67</u>

**WIDOWS' PENSIONS**

Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1965 .....	79
Pensions reinstated from April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966 .....	2
Deduct: Pensions cancelled .....	68
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1966 .....	<u>13</u>
Total amount paid in Widows' Pensions in Alberta	\$ 29,205.52
Less total amount of refunds .....	603.76
	<u>\$ 28,601.76</u>

**SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES**

Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta ....	\$ 2,880,981.49
Less: Amount of year's refunds .....	26,966.41
	\$ 2,854,015.08
Add: Amount paid to British Columbia for Alberta pensioners residing there .....	\$75,292.31
Less: Amount received from British Columbia for their pensioners residing in Alberta .....	\$12,355.18
	\$ 62,937.13
	<u>\$ 2,916,952.21</u>
Less: Amount received from Saskatchewan .....	Nil
Total cost to the Province of Alberta .....	<u>\$ 2,916,952.21</u>



**MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES**

Net expenditure for the year 1965/66 .....	\$ 503,075.00
Mothers assisted for full or portion of year .....	678
Children assisted for full or portion of year ....	1,158
Average allowance per family for year .....	742.00
Average allowance per child for year .....	434.35
Average number of children per family .....	1.71
Reinstatements .....	3
Cancellations .....	210
Mothers on payroll as at March 31st, 1966 .....	457
Children on payroll as at March 31st, 1966 .....	813
Transfers to Social Allowance .....	53

## WELFARE HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS BRANCH



**R. W. Holmes**  
Director

The Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch is responsible for licensing and maintaining standards in homes and institutions, as designated in the Welfare Homes Act. In addition it is the responsibility of the Branch to progressively establish and operate the services necessary to meet the expanding requirements in child care, unmarried mothers, transient indigents and senior citizens. Separate reports are included on the three divisions within the Branch:

- (1) Single Men's institutions and Senior Citizens Homes.
- (2) Receiving homes and unmarried mothers' homes
- (3) Licensing and Rosecrest Home.

A preliminary report is also included on the diagnostic Centre, which is in the planning stages.

### SINGLE MEN'S INSTITUTIONS

The single men's institutions continued to meet a great need of indigent, transient, homeless men, both employable and unemployable, during the year under review. The hostel in Edmonton operated at capacity the entire year and was never able to lodge all the men requiring help. However, the Department has an arrangement with some of the more moderately priced hotels and rooming houses in the city, as well as the Salvation Army, to care for the hostel overflow at minimum rates. The number of men applying for aid in Calgary, although considerably less than in Edmonton, was still comparatively high for a year of high employment for suitably trained workers.

To assist the men in meeting their problems, finding employment and stabilizing their work habits, a social worker was placed in each of the hostels shortly after the beginning of the calendar year. Through their efforts a total of approximately 35 men are now in permanent employment and there is every indication that their numbers will increase as the men become acquainted with the program.

Four new cottages were completed at Gunn and the plans call for two more this coming year which, when finished, will provide accommodation for one hundred men. The men at the

centre are mainly in the unemployable category, needing permanent residence, and it appears that there will be an ever increasing number seeking and requiring this type of supervised, quiet, county living, well removed from urban areas.

The Youngstown Home in the south eastern part of the province continues to house a number of handicapped elderly male pensioners and others who are in receipt of Social Allowance. The building was renovated during the year and was improved by the addition of new furnishings. The average monthly figures for the year 1965/66 for the four single men's institutions are as follows:

	Edmonton Hostel	Calgary Hostel	Gunn Welfare Centre	Youngstown Home
1965				
April .....	531	167	80	41
May .....	446	100	66	37
June .....	349	115	60	38
July .....	360	102	60	39
August .....	308	97	63	36
September .....	317	95	60	39
October .....	301	84	66	43
November .....	316	124	70	46
December .....	369	128	70	45
1966				
January .....	426	152	71	42
February .....	392	146	81	42
March .....	369	127	79	39

### HOMES FOR THE AGED

Construction continued under the Senior Citizens' Home program during the year and four more lodges were completed, two in rural areas, Myrnam and Crossfield, and two in the City of Calgary. Three others were started at Claresholm, Bashaw and Edmonton. The latter three are of a new design with thirty single rooms and ten double rooms, instead of the original fourteen singles and eighteen doubles.

As at March 31st, 1966, the program had advanced as follows:

Rural lodges built by the Department .....	47
Taken over by the Department and brought under the program (Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Wain- wright, Sedgewick) .....	4
Under construction .....	2
Total .....	53





**A couple in a self-contained unit in a Senior Citizen Home complex.**



## Urban lodges built by the Department:

Calgary .....	8
Edmonton .....	6
Under construction (Edmonton) .....	1
Total .....	15

## Self contained units, Calgary (Completed):

120 double suites — 240 persons.

72 single suites — 72 persons.

44 doubles taken over from the Calgary Lions Club — 88 persons.

## Self contained units, Edmonton (Completed):

120 double suites — 240 persons.

48 single suites — 48 persons.

## Under Construction:

20 double suites — 40 persons.

8 single suites — 8 persons.

Total lodge accommodation ..... 3,250

Total senior citizens in residence ..... 2,903

Total occupancy ..... 89.32%

**CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOMES**

A site was obtained and plans completed for a children's receiving home at Lethbridge, Alberta. Construction should commence shortly on this building and it is expected to be in operation by late 1966. Capacity is 22 children and it will be operated by a staff of 15, headed by a matron. This home will accommodate all regional offices in the southern part of the province.

Final drawings are nearing completion and it is expected that tenders will be called this summer for three receiving home cottages to be erected on the same site as the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre in Edmonton. These cottages will house a maximum of ten children each, under the supervision of a housemother. It was felt that the children would benefit more from the home-like atmosphere with a housemother in a cottage-type home than from an institutional setting. The cottages will receive children apprehended in Edmonton and district and will likely hold some for placement in the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre. Similarly some of the children from the Centre may be placed in the cottages pending further observation and foster home placement. In these cottages, it will be possible for prospective foster parents to visit the child several times before placement and to arrange for the child to visit their home on weekends, thereby resulting in more stable foster home placements.

### UNMARRIED MOTHERS' HOMES

Two cottages were completed at Woodside Home, Edmonton, staffed with two regular and one relief housemother. A matron, assistant matron and nurse comprise the administrative staff. These cottages are creating the homelike atmosphere and environment necessary to the therapy required by the unmarried mother at this crucial period of her life. Most girls enter the home two or three months prior to the birth of the child. They receive medical care, as a weekly residential clinic has been established with a doctor from the University Hospital attending. Other unmarried mothers not in residence at Woodside are welcome to attend. Housework, preparation of meals and sewing are performed under the guidance and supervision of a housemother. Prenatal classes are held regularly and a social worker from the Edmonton Regional Office makes regular visits. A new administration building is about to go to tender for expected occupancy in the fall of 1966. At that time the old Beulah Home will be demolished. Two more cottages are in the estimates for the year 1966/67, which, when finished, will complete the complex at Woodside, totalling four cottages and administration building.

Plans have been completed for a complex at Calgary and a site has been obtained in the Spruce Cliff area. This is a ten acre parcel of land in a good location and will permit expansion. First construction will consist only of two cottages and administration building, to be in operation by early 1967.

Woodside Home in its second year of operation cared for 151 unmarried mothers and Pineview Home, in its fourth year of operation with a capacity of 38, leased to the Sisters of Misericorde, has served 166 girls. Any unmarried mother who cannot pay for her accommodation in a maternity home is subsidized to a maximum of \$3.00 per day under the Department's Social Allowance program.

### LICENSING

During the 1965/66 fiscal year, there were 419 licenses issued of which 79 were new, 322 were renewals and 18 were revisions, usually for increase in capacity. There were 75 files cancelled, including one institution, 6 foster homes and 7 homes for special care. The remaining 17 day nurseries, 17 play schools and 27 nursery school operations were unable to continue operation as satisfactory facilities were not available to them.

The total number of child-caring institutions has increased slightly. Some older homes are closing as new operations offer broader, more comprehensive services. As of March 31st, 1966, the following child-care centres giving full time care and licensed were in operation:

Institutions .....	28
Foster Homes (boarding nurseries) .....	49



There is a pressing need for more foster homes for small groups of children who have special needs. Day care facilities are in short supply. Although the total number of licensed operations has increased, these facilities are smaller and so do not serve more children.

On March 31st, 1966, the following day care centres were licensed and in operation:

Day Nurseries .....	46
Play Schools .....	65
Nursery Schools .....	91

Homes for special care provide a service between the senior citizens' lodge and the nursing home when persons in need of 24 hour supervision are having medical needs assessed. There were 15 such homes licensed in the province, with another 6 working towards approval. Clients are frequently admitted to these homes from one of the 62 licensed Senior Citizens' Lodges.

### ROSECREST HOME

The institution's function is to serve as a holding unit for infants who are to be placed for adoption but who require an extended period of medical observation. Children with multiple handicaps, who do not require 24 hour nursing care, are placed in other accommodation when possible. The home offers full nursing care on a 24 hour basis, being staffed by 47 persons, including the Matron, Registered Nurses, Certified Nursing Aides, Child Care Attendants, Cooks, Ward Aides, Laundry and Maintenance personnel. The licensed capacity of the home has been reduced to 57, as three wards are being used as admission and isolation wards. During the year there were 147 admissions and 155 discharges.

### DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRE

The architects' drawings for the first phase of the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre for emotionally disturbed children are close to completion. Tenders for the complex will be called for in July or August.

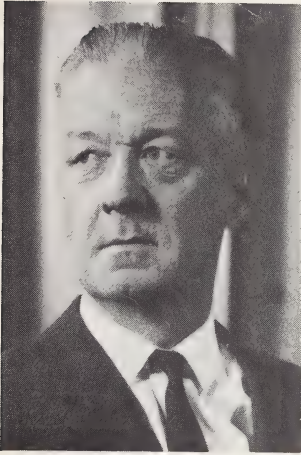
The Diagnostic and Treatment Centre will be operated as a residential service for government wards. The initial period of diagnosis and treatment for each child believed in need of specialized institutional care will be approximately two to three months. After this period the case will be conferenced and a recommendation will be made for the child's future. The recommendation may include placement in a private institution, a treatment centre operated by the Department of Health, a correctional institution operated by the Attorney General's Department, a group home, or a foster home, return to the parents

or a further period in the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre. The diagnostic and treatment team will consist of the director, psychiatrist, psychologist, pediatrician-neurologist, social worker, school teacher and child care worker.

The Plans for the Centre include two diagnostic and treatment units, each of which will care for twelve boys and eight girls. Each unit will be entirely self contained and will provide semi-recreational and hobby, as well as dining and living room facilities. The meals for the children will be prepared and served in each unit and there will be one school classroom for some of the more severely disturbed children, while others will be attending school in the administration building classroom or community schools.

A pilot project for emotionally disturbed boys has been in operation since August 1st, 1964 at the South Side Boys' Home. This home cares for sixteen boys and is functioning as a diagnostic and treatment centre. As soon as the new Centre is completed, the boys will be transferred and the old building closed. The results in the pilot project have been very gratifying. Because of the intensive type of treatment offered, a number of the boys have been able to go directly to their own homes or foster homes. The results are significant, since at the present time the home is caring for some of most disturbed youngsters in the province.

## METIS AREA REHABILITATION



**T. M. Johnston**  
Supervisor of Metis Areas

The year 1965/66 has been a good one on the Metis Areas: local industries, such as farming, lumbering, fishing, etc., have provided a livelihood for many families; ten more students than in the previous year have benefitted from the opportunities offered for higher education; and sixteen adults have taken advantage of the training courses offered at the Fort McMurray Adult Vocational School, with about ten more applicants on the waiting list for training.

Though crops in the Peace River District were generally poor due to weather conditions, work was available to many in this region on the various oil projects as drillers and layers of pipe lines, and in the timber operations in the north. The farming activities of ten other settlers were supplemented by the operation of caterpillar tractors for various construction firms.

The Metis Rehabilitation programme is designed so that those people who become members not only obtain homes and land for development but are also assisted to make the social adjustments that will help to make integration less difficult for them. During the last year more emphasis has been placed on local boards with the regulations being amended to give the members more responsibility in colony affairs. Other changes in administration have been the replacement of three supervisors by one on the High Prairie Colonies, the formation of a Metis Advisory Committee to assist in policy decisions, and the appointment of a Metis Colony Co-ordinator. The latter's duties include assisting in outlining programmes, the making of field trips to the areas for the purpose of giving guidance to the Colony Managers and the giving of educational lectures to the people on the area. Closer liaison with other departments and agencies is being maintained and this has resulted in the expansion of services to the Colonies, such as the organization of co-ops with the assistance of the Co-op Activities Branch and forest protection on the Areas through the programme of the Department of Lands and Forests. Welfare services are now provided through the regional offices of the Department nearest to the Colony concerned.

It is realized that the total Metis problem is not one of economic alone, but also the lack of education, the need for social adjustment, a change of attitudes of both white and Metis societies, prejudices, etc.



## **Agriculture**

Approximately two hundred more acres of farm land were utilized by individual farmers in the Keg River Colony, but a poor growing season resulted in less production than usual. Four hundred acres of brushing and breaking was done by the Branch and a crop has been seeded. This land will be returned to the settlers concerned when expenses have been recovered. Prospects are in sight for expanding land development on this and other areas with the help of the ARDA programme.

Other areas carried out farming operations to the extent of supplementing feed for their herds of cattle and horses. Though many are interested in farming, lack of financing for the development of land and purchase of machinery has in many instances made their efforts minimal. Their determination to farm, however, must be considered as this is their only interest and they are not equipped through education or training for other forms of labour.

Cattle herds have enlarged on the four eastern Colonies where the land is suitable as range land. After the sale of stock, the number of cattle increased from 1,230 to over 1,400 head during the year.

Branch herds which were started as demonstration ones and to supplement those of the individual settlers have increased to over 350 head. Five settlers are steadily engaged in maintaining these herds, with others helping during the haying and roundup seasons, and acquire knowledge and experience in stock raising which assists them in caring for their own cattle. Gross income from this source amounted to more than \$3,600.00 during the year.

## **Timber**

Logging continued to be an important industry on the Colonies throughout the winter months on the four northern Colonies. Approximately 100 families' main source of income came from local settler owned mills. These timber projects are operated by the people who conduct all business transactions without interference, except for forestry protection regulations. Rails and post cutting brought sizeable seasonal incomes to approximately fifty other families on these colonies.

## **Housing**

The building of homes on the areas continues to be an integral part of the rehabilitation programme. Thirty homes were built last year. These are three bedroom homes and are a big improvement over the poorly constructed homes these people previously had inhabited. Within the past four years only, 120 new homes have been built on the areas and the majority of the settlers are now provided with comparatively

new and attractive housing. In most instances the people cut their own lumber for the buildings, except in the four eastern colonies where this is not available. Other materials are provided and repayment is made on an annual basis. The housing programme has noticeably improved the health conditions and school attendance of the children.

### General Stores

Increased store sales during the year as shown below give some indication of the improvement in the income of the settlers. A new self-serving store was built at Paddle Prairie by local carpenters.

	1964/65	1965/66
Paddle Prairie .....	\$ 58,549.19	\$ 68,046.48
Gift Lake .....	32,418.47	47,035.45
Kikino .....	49,618.11	58,798.57
Fishing Lake .....	24,208.53	23,077.08
	<u>\$169,794.30</u>	<u>\$196,957.58</u>

### Fishing and Trapping

Domestic fishing is available to the settlers throughout the year on all Colonies. This year a Fishing Co-op was organized at Gift Lake with the aid of the Co-operative Activities Branch. The Co-operative included 7 settlers from Gift Lake and 3 Indians of the Atikameg Indian Reserve. The Co-op has borrowed money to purchase nets and outboard motors and their venture has proven so successful they plan to have the loan repaid by the end of 1967.

Trapping has been a means of subsidizing the income of the majority of the settlers. Beaver, muskrat, mink, lynx, and ermine are available on many of the Colonies and approximately \$20,000.00 a year is realized from the furs.

### Education

Grades I to IX are taught on the areas, with the exception of Caslan and Kikino where the children are vanned to Lac La Biche. More educational assistance by means of financial grants have been made available to high school students and there is a noticeable increase in the number of those attending such schools off the colonies. This year 54 students are taking high school or vocational training, as compared to only thirty, two years previously in the 1963/64 fiscal year. One girl from Kikino completed the two year university course with a high average in education, and will be teaching on the Big Prairie Colony in the coming 1966/67 season.



**First student from a Colony to attend University**



**Health**

Approximately thirty families have invested in the Alberta Medical programme and are obtaining health care on their own in this manner and others are contemplating participating in the new plan which will be effective July 1, 1966. Immunization services are carried on by the Municipal Health Units on all areas.

## CO-ORDINATION OF REHABILITATION



**H. F. Irwin**

Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation  
Administrator,  
Public Contributions

Co-ordination shared the objective of the provincial rehabilitation program to meet the needs of all groups of handicapped persons: the physically handicapped, the mentally handicapped, and the socially handicapped. Centred on extending communication between the Department of Public Welfare and other departments of government, voluntary welfare organizations and service clubs, and the four Rehabilitation Societies (Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat), co-ordination aimed to serve various provincial and national organizations, as well as to assist departmental administrations. Among the latter was the Social Service Division of Glenrose Provincial General Hospital for Multiple Handicapped Children, for whom the Department of Public Welfare has undertaken assistance for the eighteen to twenty-one-year-old patients on their being released from Glenrose, and in due course, from Foothills Hospital, Calgary. These young people will receive prosthetic appliances and further vocational training under the provincial rehabilitation program.

The Co-ordinator attended twelve major conferences and meetings during the year, which included the national meeting on Mental Retardation in Saskatoon, the annual meetings of the National Advisory Council on Rehabilitation and the Provincial Co-ordinators, Ottawa. These meetings considered proposals to strengthen and expand national vocational rehabilitation services in Canada, which were presented as forming "an essential part of the total manpower development, to be listed among those resources upon which the Canada Assistance Plan, the Work and Opportunity Program, and other activities will draw for attainment of their ends." Other meetings exceeded sixty.

On the provincial level the Co-ordinator met with the Boards or Executive Directors of three rehabilitation centres, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and assisted each to get grants to expand its facilities and to improve upon its services. Also, these societies and Edmonton Rehabilitation Society, were encouraged to reorganize the Rehabilitation Council of Alberta to resume joint action in areas of mutual concern, viz., methods

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of referral, guidance and counselling, workshop standards, training, placement and follow-up procedures, fees for service, financing and evaluation of programs.

As required by the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement, the Co-ordinator assisted with the enrolment of trainees under Program 6. Also, Supplement No. 7 to the National Building Code of Canada, Building for the Handicapped, was further publicized.

Co-ordination touched many areas since rehabilitation meets a diversity of needs.



## THE PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

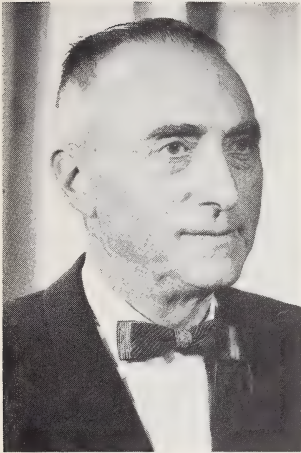
The year under review was the fifteenth in the history of the Public Contributions Act and the first in the administration of the revised act that came into effect July 1, 1965. Currently one hundred and sixty-five organizations have authorization to canvass under the Act, approximately one-third in each city, Calgary and Edmonton, and one-third from other places in the province and from national organizations with headquarters outside.

The City of Edmonton reviewed its by-law to control local financial campaigns for charitable purposes, as provided by section 16, The Public Contributions Act: Calgary abandoned its by-law which had been administered by the City License Bureau.

A valuable relationship exists between the Department and the Better Business Bureau of Calgary and Edmonton, which are quick to report canvassing that has been questioned by the public and provide information about organizations that have applied for authorization to raise funds. The Charitable Appeals Committee of the City of Edmonton continued to provide excellent assistance in the administration of the Act.

The majority of organizations co-operate most satisfactorily and several have requested assistance with programs to finance their projects more effectively and efficiently. The Act is proving of help to the organizations, as it has brought a degree of order into the field of charitable financing, has strengthened their position when approaching the public and afforded a satisfactory means of reporting to the public by means of the annual report published by the Department of Public Welfare.

## EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES



**W. P. Bullock**  
Director

Emergency Welfare Services at all levels has continued to expand its organization, planning and training program throughout the Province during the 1965-1966 fiscal year.

At the municipal level, the scope of exercises conducted under the supervision of the Provincial Director of Emergency Welfare Services and his staff, has been enlarged to develop the capability of the unit organization concept. This type of exercise was successfully carried out in the County of Mountain View #16 and Lacombe County #14, where all five Emergency Welfare Services and the operation of Welfare Centres were effectively illustrated. Observers from the Federal

Emergency Welfare Services were in attendance at these exercises.

Welfare Emergency Feeding combined with Emergency Communications to successfully demonstrate a combined exercise with the Alberta Government Telephones at Red Deer, Lethbridge, Banff and Vegreville.

The appointment and training of Municipal Welfare Directors and Chiefs of the five Emergency Welfare Services continued during the year bringing the total of appointed service heads, of which approximately 70% have received training, up to the following:

ZONE	Welfare Directors	Feeding Chiefs	Clothing Chiefs	Lodging Chiefs	Registration & Inquiry Chiefs	Personal Services Chiefs
Peace River .....	18	18	14	13	14	14
Northern .....	65	47	48	43	43	34
Southern .....	33	29	27	23	28	20
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>116</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>68</b>

Training of Emergency Welfare Services personnel continued in the form of specialist courses held in Emergency Feeding, Clothing, Lodging and Registration and Inquiry, as well as

courses for Welfare Directors and Welfare Centre Managers at the Alberta Civil Defence School in Edmonton. Courses were also held at the local level when requested by municipalities.

Lectures were given by Emergency Welfare Services personnel at conferences and meetings throughout the Province and in Edmonton at Emergency Measures Orientation and Nurses Courses.

Emergency Welfare Services staff continued to visit municipalities throughout the year to promote organization, planning and training to increase the local capability in case of any disaster.

The stockpiling of Mobile Feeding Units and Emergency Blankets in Departmental regional offices was increased and there is now a total of twenty-one Mobile Feeding Units and fourteen thousand Emergency Blankets, along with operation forms, as listed on the following chart:





## STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT



**G. K. Stangier**  
Director

The Staff Training and Development Division is responsible for the development and teaching of material related to increasing the competence and effective work performance of staff members. During the year, extensive work was done to prepare material on the subjects of supervision and casework. Statements were completed on Principles and Concepts of Supervision and Principles and Concepts of Casework, which contain the basic approach to supervision and casework that will be taught to each social worker and supervisor within the Department.

Two more Staff Training Officers were appointed in September, 1965, one each for the Calgary and Edmonton Regional Offices. Following these appointments, it was possible to carry out the plan to decentralize in-service training and related training activities to the two major regional offices. The goal of maintaining a common standard of training for staff in these two and all other regional offices is being achieved through frequent meetings of all Training Officers with the Director and by using common teaching material.

In November 1965, the Director and the Training Officer in Central office instituted a program of regular liaison visits to rural regional offices. The purpose was to assist regional office supervisors, through routine regular contact to provide a consistently high quality of supervision to their staff; to provide assistance to supervisors in matters of work organization, case-load measurement management and control, regional office administration, staff difficulties and employee evaluations; to improve relationships and communication between Central office and regional office staff; to become better acquainted with supervisors and their staff so that sound judgements and recommendations could be made with respect to educational leave and promotions; to assess training needs in particular areas which would lead to the development of appropriate regional seminars. Close liaison with Central office staff is maintained so that problems that may be difficult to deal with through other channels can be dealt with during liaison visits. The liaison service has proven to be an effective and useful one, and has been well received by the supervisors of rural regional offices.

During the year, the Director and Training Officers continued to assist the Personnel Officer with the selection and development of professional staff for the Department. As in previous years a variety of courses were conducted and arranged by the training staff. A number of individuals were assisted through the educational leave and bursary programs to obtain professional education at Canadian Schools of Social Work. Other employees were sponsored to a variety of courses and seminars in different parts of Canada and the United States. In June 1965 the Director presented a paper on Staff Development to an annual meeting of the American Public Welfare Association in Denver.

During the coming year increased emphasis will be placed on training supervisory staff in casework, supervision and administration. Material on Principles and Concepts of Administration will be completed and a similar statement on Recording will be begun. Staff Training Manuals will be assembled for every social worker and supervisor in the Department. Increased emphasis on the educational leave program will be initiated and it is proposed to increase the value of bursaries from \$750.00 to \$1,000.00 for each academic year. The program of rural liaison work will continue and additional staff may be required to do an effective job in this area of work.



## PERSONNEL



**J. C. Cels**  
Personnel Officer

During the year a total of 198 new employees were hired, 123 of these replaced employees who resigned during the period and 75 filled new positions within the Department. Included in the new position were an Assistant Personnel Officer, whose duties include the responsibility for all clerical and institutional personnel, as well as the maintenance of personnel statistics; two Program Supervisors in the Social Planning and Development Branch to work in the field of prevention; a Metis Colony Co-ordinator to act as liaison and community officer with Metis Area Rehabilitation and a Director for the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre to be completed in early 1967.

A total of 25 employees were promoted to more responsible positions during 1965/66. Each Branch was responsible for recommending employees for promotion. Eligibility factors for each competition included testing on all clerical staff positions, training, education, demonstrated on-the-job performance, personal qualities and mental ability.

Recruitment and selection interviews were held at the Universities of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta. At the University of Alberta, Edmonton, a total of 113 candidates were interviewed, 30 of these applied for summer positions and 83 for permanent employment. A total of 21 were accepted for employment. On the Calgary campus, 7 candidates out of a total of 27 were offered employment. At the University of Saskatchewan, a total of 3 employment offers were made to a group of 14 applicants. At the University of Manitoba, a total of 16 applications were received. One M.S.W. was hired for a permanent position and two B.S.W. graduates were given employment for the summer months. The latter returned to the University and are presently completing their M.S.W. degrees. At the School of Social Work in British Columbia, 16 interviews were conducted and 4 applicants accepted employment offers made by the Department.

During the period April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966, the salaried staff of the Department (including 55 from the Emergency Measures Organization) increased to a total of 753 employees. Allocation of these employees is as follows:

Minister's Office .....	2
Administration .....	129
Child Welfare .....	32

Public Assistance .....	40
Single Men Hostels .....	34
Rehabilitation .....	6
Regional Offices .....	391
Metis Rehabilitation .....	9
Homes and Institutions .....	10
Rosecrest Home .....	39
Woodside Home .....	6

As of March 31, 1966, the Department also had a total of 150 wage employees, which were allocated as follows:

Edmonton Hostel .....	20
Ogden Hostel (Calgary) .....	19
Youngstown Home .....	8
Gunn Welfare Centre .....	15
Rosecrest Home .....	4
Woodside Home .....	1
Metis Colonies .....	83

A chart showing the location of personnel in regional offices as of March 31, 1966 is as follows:

	Clerical	Social Workers
Athabasca .....	2	2
Barrhead .....	2	5
Blairmore .....	1	2
Bonnyville .....	2	3
Calgary .....	34	68
Camrose .....	2	3
Drumheller .....	2	4
Edmonton .....	46	102
Edson .....	2	4
Grande Prairie .....	3	5
Hanna .....	1	1
High Prairie .....	3	5
Lac La Biche .....	2	4
Lethbridge .....	7	14
Medicine Hat .....	2	5
Olds .....	1	2
Peace River .....	2	4
Red Deer .....	3	6
Smoky Lake .....	1	2
Stettler .....	1	1
St. Paul .....	2	3
Vegreville .....	1	4
Vermilion .....	1	2
Wainwright .....	1	2
Wetaskiwin .....	3	5
Rocky Mountain House .....	1	2
Fort McMurray .....	1	2

	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
New Employees .....	15	19	20	14	9	19	17	21	7	19	15	23
Transferred to Department .....	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Transferred from Department ..	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Inter-Departmental Promotions	0	2	4	1	1	0	3	2	4	2	1	5
Total Female Employees .....	461	482	492	498	493	490	487	497	503	512	500	509
Total Male Employees .....	239	241	248	247	243	245	236	238	236	238	239	244
Total Social Workers .....	239	245	250	252	257	260	256	265	264	271	266	272
Emergency Measures Organization .....	54	55	54	53	54	55	56	56	56	53	54	55
Terminations .....	10	6	9	14	11	9	13	8	5	13	20	10
Total Employees .....	700	723	740	745	736	735	723	735	739	750	739	753



## REGIONAL OFFICES

At March 31, 1966, Regional Offices for the Department of Public Welfare were located at the following points to provide services to residents in the surrounding areas:

Location	Supervisor
Edmonton, 10158 - 103 Street - - - - -	M. D. MacGillivray
Calgary, 406 - 16 Avenue N.W. - - - - -	I. E. Hill
Lethbridge, Administration Building - - - - -	C. E. Bracken
Medicine Hat, 826 - 2 Street S.E. - - - - -	D. W. Merchant
Red Deer, 4748 Ross Street - - - - -	D. I. Hougan
Athabasca, County Building - - - - -	K. E. Jones
Barrhead, Provincial Building - - - - -	R. Meyer
Blairmore, 720 Victoria Street - - - - -	J. W. S. Smythe
Bonnyville, Provincial Building - - - - -	D. A. Joslin
Camrose, Provincial Building - - - - -	E. C. Ferguson
Drumheller, Provincial Building - - - - -	B. B. Simmonds
Edson, Provincial Building - - - - -	G. M. Henderson
Fort McMurray, Provincial Building - - - - -	F. E. Lockwood
Grande Prairie, Provincial Building - - - - -	H. J. Williams
Hanna, Provincial Building - - - - -	W. J. McFalls
High Prairie, Provincial Building - - - - -	M. M. Ross (Mrs.)
Lac La Biche, Homeniuk Building - - - - -	A. Boettcher
Olds, Westside Building - - - - -	R. Ruttle
Peace River, Shopping Centre - - - - -	D. Pearse
Rocky Mountain House, Provincial Bldg. - - - - -	I. L. Kerchinsky
Smoky Lake, Medical Centre Building - - - - -	C. Baergen
Stettler, Courthouse Building - - - - -	F. Hassefield
St. Paul, Provincial Building - - - - -	G. E. Gouchee
Vegreville, Professional Building - - - - -	G. J. Grintals
Vermilion, Boulton Office Building - - - - -	R. Allan
Wainwright, H. S. King Building - - - - -	A. P. Pearce
Wetaskiwin, 5012 - 48 Street - - - - -	D. Mead

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1966

Payments for the year ended March 31, 1966	No. of Apprn.	Service	APPROPRIATIONS					Over- expended	Remarks	
			Legislative	Executive	Total	Expended	Unexpended			
INCOME ACCOUNT										
\$	23,429.71	2501.	Minister's Office	\$ 24,120.00	\$	24,120.00	\$ 23,528.05	\$ 591.95		
	521,932.98	2502.	General Administration	537,550.00		537,550.00	529,083.10	8,466.90		
	3,770,051.35	2505.	Child Welfare	3,689,970.00		3,689,970.00	3,785,574.86			O/C 598/66
	40,780.83	2506.	Child Welfare—Grants	45,000.00		45,000.00	40,862.30	4,137.70		
	239,751.03	2510.	Public Assistance—Administration Expenses	253,545.00		253,545.00	239,220.55	14,324.45		
	145,657.87	2511.	Public Assistance—Improvement Districts and Special Areas	165,700.00		165,700.00	149,906.29	15,793.71		
	22,373,119.10	2512.	Public Assistance and Allowances— Provincial	21,900,500.00	350,000.00	22,250,500.00	22,575,573.11			S.W. 109/65-66 & O/C 268/66
	456,068.96	2514.	Provincial Hostels	546,930.00		546,930.00	457,157.43	89,772.57		
	48,932.46	2516.	Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	75,290.00		75,290.00	48,879.18	26,410.82		
	40,884.50	2517.	Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons— Grants	40,000.00		40,000.00	41,829.00			O/C 598/66
	2,429,598.17	2518.	Grants to Municipalities	2,750,000.00		2,750,000.00	2,482,032.05	267,967.95		
	5,696,343.82	2520.	Old Age Assistance	6,248,000.00		6,248,000.00	5,696,052.02	551,947.98		
	416,604.76	2521.	Blind Persons' Allowances	432,000.00		432,000.00	416,561.06	15,438.94		
	1,731,227.76	2522.	Disabled Persons' Allowances	1,764,000.00		1,764,000.00	1,731,087.20	32,912.80		
	503,075.00	2523.	Mothers' Allowances	600,000.00		600,000.00	503,075.00	96,925.00		
	32,705.21	2524.	Widows' Pensions	56,250.00		56,250.00	32,705.21	23,544.79		
	608,695.49	2525.	Disabled Persons' Pensions	717,600.00		717,600.00	608,695.49	108,904.51		
	2,961,844.14	2526.	Supplementary Allowances	2,992,000.00		2,992,000.00	2,960,600.39	31,399.61		
	2,049,247.11	2530.	Regional Offices	2,095,380.00		2,095,380.00	2,053,514.54	41,865.46		O/C 268/66
	405,626.84	2534.	Metis Rehabilitation	353,770.00		353,770.00	402,439.05			
	692,996.00	2540.	Alberta Emergency Measures Organization	729,470.00	27,800.00	757,270.00	701,942.04	55,327.96		S.W. 91/65-66
	57,403.38	2550.	Homes and Institutions— Administration Expenses	52,890.00		52,890.00	57,394.28			O/C 256/66
	142,641.29	2551.	Rosecroft Home	143,925.00		143,925.00	142,719.09	1,205.91		
	47,058.00	2552.	Woodside Home	67,675.00		67,675.00	47,144.02	20,530.98		
		2553.	Edmonton Receiving Home	57,000.00		57,000.00		57,000.00		
		2554.	Lethbridge Receiving Home	26,600.00		26,600.00		26,600.00		
\$ 45,435,675.76		TOTAL:	Income Account	\$ 46,365,165.00	\$ 377,800.00	\$ 46,742,965.00	\$ 45,727,575.31	\$ 1,015,389.69 (Net)		

Certified correct,

C. K. HUCKVALE, F.C.A.,

Provincial Auditor



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARACTER  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1966  
INCOME ACCOUNT

Service	2501 Minister's Office	2502 General Administration	2505 Child Welfare	2506 Child Welfare— Grants	2510 Public Assistance— Administration Expenses	2511 Public Assistance— Improvement Districts and Special Areas	2512 Public Assistance— and Allowances— Provincial	2514 Provincial Hostels	2516 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	2517 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons— Grants	2518 Grants to Municipalities	2520 Old Age Assistance	2521 Blind Persons' Allowances	2522 Disabled Persons' Allowances	2523 Mothers' Allowances	2524 Widows' Pensions	2525 Disabled Persons' Pensions	2526 Supplementary Allowances	2530 Regional Offices	2534 Metis Rehabilitation	2540 Alberta Emergency Measures Organization	2550 Homes and Institutions— Administration Expenses	2551 Rosedale Home	2552 Woodside Home	Totals
Advertising .....	\$	\$	\$ 2,009.86	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,399.08	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,408.94
Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, purchase .....	3,684.34							2,415.50													18,287.00			2,146.65	26,533.49
Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, expenses .....		424.75	1,954.20			451.00	65,681.24	807.19											631.14	3,922.84	4,852.71			304.56	10,943.19
Burial expenses .....			2,700.00																	442.80					68,529.24
Compensation .....								9,555.19												17,803.00	3,038.95				2,700.00
Contracts and agreements .....																					1,382.62				30,397.14
Entertainment expenses .....		553.95	79,905.45			13,247.14	276,793.91	683.50	708.20											26,626.89	4,415.50				402,251.04
Fees and commissions .....			351.12				621.68	846.47												7,470.95	5,681.58				15,934.16
Freight, express and cartage .....		3,186.90	1,357.24		869.71		3,400.34	2,682.88											10,126.33	813.80	47,973.53				71,257.20
Furnishings, equipment and tools .....		3,000.00	7,916.94	40,862.30	127,598.53	19,616,332.81	97,599.43	307.46	41,829.00	2,482,032.05	5,696,052.02	416,561.06	1,731,087.20	503,075.00	32,705.21	608,695.49	2,960,600.39			124,357.85	168,545.20				34,659,157.94
Grants, prizes .....			10,227.74				493,670.30	116.42												1,829.75	549.18				503,898.04
Hospitalization .....																									2,495.35
Insurance .....																				5,610.00					5,610.00
Livestock, fur bearing animals, poultry, insects, and fish .....			2,974,270.81		426.24	1,313,674.62	146,099.29	8,195.39											16,713.67	14,385.20					4,302,756.87
Maintenance in homes and schools .....			529,730.76		5,825.18	729,110.75	92.33													12,729.42	31,882.96	920.19	14,956.14	8,199.45	1,548,674.47
Materials and supplies, administrative .....	186.49	22,443.57			21,681.21															25,050.60	1,119.78				26,170.38
Materials and supplies, construction .....					41.68	27.42														28.22	10.00	133.83	244.43	110.50	1,067.81
Miscellaneous expenses .....	146.65	62.47	114.38		28,070.51			140.23											13,883.79	553.76	1,583.19	606.15			56,110.57
Postage .....		7,281.51	3,991.43																	626.49	5,522.50				11,458.01
Rentals .....		4,146.69																			1,162.33				
Repair and maintenance of furnishings, equipment and tools .....							910.82	216.37	144.75											580.35	3,603.48				5,455.77
Repair and maintenance of office machines .....		2,691.30	845.48		466.98			220.98											4,999.41	186.88	651.55				10,062.58
Salaries .....	17,960.00	473,361.44	137,232.29		184,260.64			129,621.73	34,527.41										1,752,654.18	48,667.21	326,795.86	52,265.94	123,858.02	26,356.11	3,307,560.83
Telephone and telegraph .....	368.70	1,162.71	4,108.99		2,158.56			471.80	154.53										18,644.69	458.60	5,138.94	342.75			33,010.27
Transportation .....			21,968.75																	2,073.40					114,210.57
Travelling expenses of other than public servants .....																			471.98		33,708.75	3,125.42			37,306.15
Travelling expenses of public servants .....	1,181.87	10,182.31	2,114.12		1,671.26			2,500.38	2,102.66										227,291.91	10,105.10	43,716.10		15.28	26.52	300,907.51
Tuition .....																									5,360.80
Utilities .....			4,775.30																						5,032.17
Wages .....								53,309.62												89,977.13			3,645.22	10,000.23	156,932.20
<b>TOTAL: Income Account .....</b>	<b>\$ 23,528.05</b>	<b>\$ 529,083.10</b>	<b>\$3,785,574.86</b>	<b>\$ 40,862.30</b>	<b>\$ 239,220.55</b>	<b>\$ 149,906.29</b>	<b>\$22,575,573.11</b>	<b>\$ 457,157.43</b>	<b>\$ 48,879.18</b>	<b>\$ 41,829.00</b>	<b>\$2,482,032.05</b>	<b>\$5,696,052.02</b>	<b>\$ 416,561.06</b>	<b>\$1,731,087.20</b>	<b>503,075.00</b>	<b>\$ 32,705.21</b>	<b>\$ 608,695.49</b>	<b>\$2,960,600.39</b>	<b>\$2,053,514.54</b>	<b>\$ 402,439.05</b>	<b>\$ 701,942.04</b>	<b>\$ 57,394.28</b>	<b>\$ 142,719.09</b>	<b>\$ 47,144.02</b>	<b>\$45,727,575.31</b>









